

clared himself the Lord of the sabbath. He took away the hand-writing of ordinances which had been given to the Israelites. He finished the great work of redemption, entered the territories of death, conquered the king of terrors in his own dominions, and arose the third day from the dead. This resurrection from the dead happened the first day after the Jewish sabbath. He had finished his sufferings and the work of atonement, and now arose to enter into his rest. This work which he had finished was the deliverance of mankind from the curse and slavery of sin. A work much greater than the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; and could only be compared to the stupendous work of creation itself. It was therefore proper that a day should be set apart to commemorate so great an event; and as it would be inconvenient that days of rest should be multiplied to a greater number than one in seven, it was so contrived that it fell on that very day which God had originally set apart as a sabbath. By this he showed that the whole Mosaic economy was to be abrogated—that the sabbath was now to revert back to its original order, and the first day of the week was to be observed as a holy sabbath throughout all ages of the Christian church.

In this light it is evident the apostles and first Christians viewed the first day of the week, viz. as a sabbath on which men should abstain from all servile labor and assemble for the worship of God; for we have several intimations that on the first day of the week they did thus assemble. And we have no account of such assembling on any other day.

Now it is not pretended that the apostles gave any precept to change the sabbath from the seventh day to the first. Such a precept would set the matter at rest at once with every man who believes in the inspiration of the apostles. But must not we believe the apostles were as much inspired in their conduct as in their precepts? If therefore these inspired men uniformly observed the day on which Christ arose from the dead as a holy sabbath, if in this they acted according to the dictates of the Holy Spirit, and if Christ arose on the first day of the week, it evidently follows that the first day of the week is to be observed as a sabbath holy unto the Lord. And thus appears the moral obligation to observe the first day as a holy sabbath.

Interesting Anecdote.—While we think of it, the Editor of the Register has availed himself of an interesting anecdote which was related a few days since by one of the speakers at a meeting of the Utica Auxiliary Tract Society. The whole speech was peculiarly animated and impressive; but when the meeting were told that a wicked law student in the state of New York, was converted from the error of his ways, by the perusal of one little tract, he closed his law books and exchanged his pursuit for that of the ministry, and intimated that the speaker himself was the individual alluded to—an impulse was given to the feelings of those that heard him, which will not soon be forgotten.

But Utica has seen other evidence of the utility of tracts. As two gentlemen were walking together, a few days ago, in a neglected part of the village, on some errand of mercy, they met with a poor woman, who, to all human appearance, had been brought into the liberty of the gospel, through the instrumentality of a tract which had lately been put into her hands by a benevolent female. A backslider who had given up from the ways of righteousness, was so smitten by the perusal of a tract put into his hands by a little girl, a few weeks since, as to build again the family altar, and to begin immediately the work of reformation. How many instances of a similar nature have taken place, shall be known on that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.—*Western Recorder.*

London Merchant Seamen's Bible Society.—At the eighth anniversary of this Association, in April last, Lord Exmouth, of the navy, presided, and spoke in favor of the object for which it had been established. In reply to an objection, frequently urged, that when a sailor became religious he was unfitted for the performance of his duty, this experienced officer stated, that from his long connexion with the navy of Great Britain, he would fearlessly assert, that the best and most honest men were those who were most religiously inclined.

The utility of such institutions as that which now called them together, was evinced by the progressive improvement which had taken place during the last few years, in the habits of sailors. The Society's Report stated, that the number of Bibles and Testaments sold or distributed during the past, considerably exceeded that of preceding years, and that sailors were more willing to receive the scriptures than they had formerly been. The total number issued by the Society since its formation, was stated to be, Bibles, 10,430, and Testaments, 11,360, being nearly five times greater than had been expected.

On the motion for adopting the report, Capt Parry, the distinguished Arctic Navigator, made an address, which was received with enthusiasm. He said he had been employed on a voyage of discovery, and he said he always found those who had the fear of God before them to be the bravest and best men. During the long and dreary winter which he had passed in the northern regions, schools were established on board the ships, and the system of education was not confined merely to instruction in reading and writing, but to the religious improvement of the men, and his salutary effects were observable in their conduct whenever occasion presented. The gallant captain solemnly protested, that wherever any enterprise of difficulty was to be attempted, he had always selected men who were remarkable for their attention to religious duties, and in no one instance had he occasion to doubt their courage or their perseverance. Were he to be employed in a similar undertaking again, he would, if possible, have no man on the expedition that had not a proper feeling of religion.—*Rel. Chronicle.*

The Episcopal Missionary Society of Massachusetts held its annual meeting on Wednesday evening in St. Paul's Church. After the reading of the Report, several resolutions were passed, favorable to the more enlarged and extended operations of the Society. These resolutions were accompanied by speeches from several gentlemen of the clergy, in which the increase of Episcopal churches was noticed as a ground of encouragement, and some causes were mentioned why their increase had not been greater. It was said, that by the constitution of their church, unlike other denominations, laymen could do but little for the advancement of religion, and that the clergy must take the lead. Amongst the latter, it was necessary that there should be more concert in missionary labors, and a more intimate and affectionate intercourse, before their church could greatly extend its influence. The necessity of more vigorous exertion was urged by various motives. Zeal in the cause of Missions was favorable to the improvement of personal piety, and religious character; and it was asserted that no denomination had ever augmented its numbers, or increased its individual prosperity, unless it had entered with a lively interest, into the grand work of spreading a broad gospel. Our efforts were not to be limited to our own little circle. "It had been well affirmed, and splendidly proved, that the field is the world."—*Ch. Watchman.*

DIocese of India.

The Bishop of Calcutta was engaged, from the middle of 1824 up to the latest date, in a visitation of the vast Diocese committed to his care. The Bombay Courier of the 16th of July, thus speaks in reference to his Lordship.—"It is now more than twelve months since Bishop Heber left Calcutta; and though he has since been constantly engaged in personally visiting the principal stations under that Presidency and Bombay, he can scarcely be said to have as yet visited half of his immense diocese; for in addition to the Company's Territories, we learn that the Archbishop of New South Wales and twenty-five Chaplains in that in-

creasing Colony, have lately been placed under his superintendence as Bishop."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE WESTERN MISSIONARY NOTICE.

JAMAICA.

Extract from the Journal of Mr. Young, Stoney-Hill, St. Andrew.

It is with grateful feelings that I inform you of the continued prosperity of religion in this circuit. It is true that we have not had such an increase of members this year as we had last, yet every passing week leaves us with an accession to our numbers; and what is still of greater moment, many of those who joined us last year in a state of great ignorance, now give scriptural evidences of their sincere conversion to God; and although our very excellent discipline has been regularly enforced, a few only have been put away, which, to me, is a matter of pleasing disappointment, as the Lord calculated upon having many more brought in, and being only in a state of infancy. The following are a few extracts from my Journal:—

April 24th.—My study being in an elevated situation, commands a most delightful prospect of the surrounding country, which having a volcanic appearance, and being interspersed with patches of coffee and fields of cane waving in the breeze, as well as with beautiful trees peculiar to a tropical climate, presents, at any time, an interesting object to the eye of the spectator. But to me it was peculiarly so this morning, while I beheld the negroes with their clean white dresses, pouring down the sides of the different mountains from their respective hamlets, or solitary cabins, and hastening to the place where prayer is wont to be made."

As they approached, I perceived that many of them came several miles. I threw open my window, and bade them welcome. Every countenance was cheerful, and many prayers were offered up to Almighty God for the preservation of myself and family. I went into the pulpit, and found the chapel crowded.

May 7th.—Another person gives evidence of being sincerely converted to God; and of him it may be said with much propriety, "Is not this a brand plucked from the burning?" His conversion gave me much pleasure, being of Jewish extraction; and there is no doubt of his being very useful in this infant church if he remain steadfast, and "follow on to know the Lord."

June 27th.—This evening I returned from Kingston, having been there on business. It was quite dark before I reached the summit of Stoney-Hill, where I halted for a few minutes to observe an electric cloud. My attention was suddenly arrested by the voice of one singing to the right; and listening, I heard the tune was one which had been taught in our chapel. I now traced the sound to a hut in the cleft of a rock, which had been built by our members in his Majesty's 77th regiment, for religious purposes, and in which they were now met to worship God. Whilst many pleasing thoughts crowded upon me, I heard singing in an opposite direction. The tune I soon recognized. It was sung by a company of negroes, met together to administer consolation to a poor sick man. The voice of prayer succeeded that of praise.

August 5th.—To-day, as I passed through a sugar-plantation, my attention was caught by the voice of melodious singing. On looking around to ascertain from whom it proceeded, I found that it came from a gang of negroes who were working in a field at some distance. The tune was "Gabriel," which they had learned at our chapel, and which they now sang most harmoniously, beating time with the hoe as they dug up the earth. I called to remembrance their former condition, when they knew not God; then was the song of the drunkard and the voice of revelry heard among them; but having received the gospel of Christ, "New songs do now their lips employ."

21st.—The house which I purchased at Red-Hills for a chapel, having undergone the necessary alterations, I preached in it to-day for the first time on the Sabbath. The morning being very wet, I hardly expected a congregation, but in this was pleasantly disappointed; for, notwithstanding the rain, we were gathered in numbers, not more than two-thirds of the people could find accommodation. Several proprietors were present, who expressed their great pleasure in seeing this additional place of worship in the parish. The building is walled and plastered, has a thatched roof, and terraced floor. It accommodates nearly 200 persons, with the Missionary's apartment; but is already small, there being in the neighborhood that number in Society, and many more wishful to hear the word of God. The place, however, may be enlarged at a very trifling expense, and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very soon, with much ease, be carried into effect.

October 13th.—This evening I returned from St. Ann's after having been from home eight days. On the morning of the 9th, I preached a Missionary Sermon in Belmont Chapel, and was pleasantly disappointed both as to the chapel and congregation. The former, however, may be enlarged at a very trifling expense, and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very soon, with much ease, be carried into effect.

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18th.—A Missionary Branch Society was formed this evening at Grateful-Hill. The Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe was called to the chair on the occasion, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Binning and Barry; as also by Mr. S. Rogers and others. The subject was so much crowded, that several were prevented from getting in; but many of the negroes being most desirous of hearing, climbed up the roof, which being under repair, afforded them several peep-holes, through which they could see the speakers. The scene was, therefore, as novel as it was interesting, for eyes darted through every aperture, and human countenances supplied the place of covering to the roof, which was so much crowded, that several were prevented from getting in; but many of the negroes being most desirous of hearing, climbed up the roof, which being under repair, afforded them several peep-holes, through which they could see the speakers. 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ship, and embraced the opportunity of particular addressing the stranger on the subject of his salvation. What was his surprise, on being affectionately and fervently remembered when throne of grace was addressed. Though he requested permission only to sleep on the floor, he was introduced to an elegant apartment, and provided with a comfortable bed. These circumstances affected him deeply and led him to reflect upon his past life, till in the morning that though his substance had been wasted in riotous living, and all claims on the benevolence of his friends were forfeited, yet his heavenly Father had not abandoned him to the wretchedness of his deserts. He began sincerely to repent of his sins, and to implore the forgiveness of Heaven. The next day he requested the privilege of being furnished with some equipment, and of staying a few days with the family, so he might enjoy the benefit of religious instruction. His requests were granted, more from the hope of benefiting his soul, than from any need of his services. While laboring in the field, his convictions of sin became so intense as to absorb all his powers, and to cause him to cry out, in the bitterness of his soul, "God be merciful to be a sinner." In this extreme state he received the counsel and prayers of the pious family, until he was enabled to rejoice in the love of prayer-hearing and sin-pardoning God.—In the morning saw thy seed, and in the evening without nothy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall alike good."

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First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society. Boston, June 2, 1836.

A report, containing six sheets, with the above title has been handed to us perusal. We were present at the anniversary meeting of this society, and at the time, noticed the interesting character which this association for the holy purposes of benevolence presented, and remarked that this report was the result of the labors and personal researches of the society's secretary, whose untiring zeal in the department of philanthropy has thrown new light around the perplexed and discouraging subject of prison reformation. The labors have been appreciated by the civil guardians of this state, and gave occasion to an unanimous vote to send 500 copies of the report should be furnished for the use of the members. Some of the papers in this volume have copied large extracts. We have selected a portion respecting the great number of commitments of Penitentiaries of people of color; from which a strong argument is derived in favor of colonization.

Degraded Character of the Colored Population.

The first cause, existing in society, of the frequent increase of crime, is the degraded character of the colored population. The facts, which are gathered from the Penitentiaries, to show how great a proportion of the convicts are colored, even in those states where the colored population is small, show most strikingly, the connexion between ignorance and vice.

In Massachusetts, the whole population is 523,000. The colored population less than 7,000. The whole number of convicts 1,913. Of which 1,400 are colored. That is, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the population and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of the convicts are colored.

In Connecticut, the whole population is 275,000. The colored population about 8,000. The whole number of convicts 1,100. Of which 800 are colored. That is, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the population is colored, and $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of the convicts.

In Vermont, the whole colored population is 913 souls, from whom, twenty-four have been furnished for the Penitentiary.

In New York, the whole population is 1,372,000. The colored population 38,000. The whole number of convicts in the State Prison in the city is 600. Of which 150 are colored. That is, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the population is colored, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of the convicts.

In New Jersey, the whole population is 277,000. The colored population 20,000. The whole number of convicts 2,000. Of which 1,500 are colored. That is, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the population is colored, and $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of the convicts.

In Pennsylvania, the whole population is 1,049,000. The colored population 30,000. The whole number of convicts 1,800. Of which 1,200 are colored. That is, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the population is colored, and $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of the convicts.

In 1816, the whole number of convicts 1,800. The number of colored convicts 1,200. In 1819, the whole number of convicts 1,800. The number of colored convicts 1,200. That is, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the population is colored, and $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of the convicts.

It is not necessary to pursue these illustrations. It is sufficiently apparent, that one great cause of the frequency and increase of crime, is the degraded character of the colored population.

We derive our argument in favor of education for the colored race.—It appears from the above statement, that about one fourth part of all the expense incurred by the states above-mentioned, for the support of the criminal institutions, is for the colored convicts.

We will therefore, look a moment at the amount of the expense thus incurred.

In Massachusetts, the whole expense of the state, for the support of its convicts, in the last ten years, has been \$106,405; of which one sixth part, or \$17,734, has been expended for the support of its colored convicts.

In Connecticut, the whole expense of the state, for the support of its convicts in the last fifteen years, has exceeded \$118,500; of which, one third part, or \$39,166, has been expended for the support of its colored convicts.

In New York, the whole expense of the state, for the support of its convicts, at the city prison, in the twenty-seven years ending December 1823, was \$137,986; of which, one fourth part, or \$34,496, was for the support of its colored convicts.

The whole colored population of the three states above-mentioned, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, has been less than 54,000, and for the support of the convicts from this small population, more than \$164,000.

Could these states have anticipated these surprising results, and appropriated the money to raise the character of the colored population, how much less expense would have been their prospects, and how much less the expense of the states through which convicts are dispersed for the support of their colored convicts.

The expenditure of \$164,000, in so short a time, for the purpose of educating among a people composed of only 54,000 souls, would very soon raise their intellectual level to a degree with that of the whites, and diminish the number of convicts among them, about tenfold.

If, however, their character cannot be raised, what can be done? Is it not a powerful argument may be derived from these facts, in favor of colonization, and civilized states ought surely to be as willing to expend money on raising given part of its population, to prevent crime as to punish it.

We cannot but indulge the hope that the facts disclosed above, if they do not lead to an effort to remove the character of the colored population, will strengthen on the hands and encourage the hearts, of all the friends of colonizing the free people of color in America.

with a look to reconcile such rare endowments with the meek concession of the being before me. He neither smiled nor frowned, but regarding me with a calmness peculiar to him, awaited my business. Mr. A. appears to be about fifty years of age, middling stature, robust make, and every indication of a vigorous constitution. His complexion is fair, his face round and full; but what most distinguishes his features, is his eye, which is black; it is not a sparkling eye, nor yet dull, but one of such keenness that it pierces the beholder. Every feature in his face shows genius, every gesture is that of a great man, his countenance is serene and dignified, he has the steadiest look I ever witnessed, he never smiled until I was in his company, it is a question with me whether he ever laughed in his life, and of all men I ever saw, he has the least of what is called pride, both in his manners and dress."

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Religious celebration of the 4th of July.—The meeting will be held in Park street church, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. "The Rev. Mr. Knowles, who is to deliver the Address, had opportunity, during several years residence at Washington City, where the American Colonization Society is located, of noticing the operations of that important institution, is much interested in its object, and will doubtless present the subject to his audience in a most interesting light. The contribution in behalf of the funds of this Society, will, we hope, be liberal. Its wants are pressing, and the Colony it has established, is not only very prosperous in itself, but is already exerting a salutary influence in checking the abominable traffic in human flesh."

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISSO LONGHI FALLEN!

The late arrivals from Europe bring the melancholy intelligence that the Greek fortress of Missolonghi, which has so long and so gallantly withstood the repeated attacks of the barbarians, has at length fallen into their hands. It was taken on the night of the 22d and 23d April. This intelligence is communicated officially by the Lord High Commissioner, pro tempore in the Ionian islands.

It appears, says the London Courier, that the garrison having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two chiefs, with the hope to gain possession of one of the enemy's batteries upon the sea-shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; but after attempting in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, they were dispersed and endeavored to save themselves by gaining the mountain. The Turks then poured all who opposed them. The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2 and 3000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or have been drowned; but above 3000 have been returned as prisoners. The Greeks, who were to have followed the body led by the two chiefs, alarmed by the overpowering, low abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in the mountains. The most tenable places in the neighborhood of the town. In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish troops rushed on them from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortification to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

On the 2d of April, two commanders, Ibrahim Pacha and the Seraskier, had, it appears, sent a summons to the tower, with an offer of terms, and promise to the inhabitants that their lives should be spared on giving up their arms, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions, but the proposals were peremptorily rejected.

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ANCONA, MAY 8.

I am overwhelmed with grief—Missolonghi no longer exists as a fortress! The population of heroes no more. The following are the particulars: On the 15th April the Greek and Turkish fleets had a terrible combat; but although the Greeks claimed the advantage, they were not able to succor the immortal city; and Miaulis could not raise the action until it was enforced. On the 16th the Turks cut off all communication with the town. On the 17th, 18th and 19th several women, children, and old men died of hunger. The hope of relief from the fleet continued; but even one was prepared to make a great sacrifice. Two women, children, and old men, were sent to the tower and preparations made to blow up the place. On the 21st and 22nd no prayers were attended to; the minds were placed in readiness to bury all the wounded, old men, women, children, &c. Between the 21st and 22d, Miaulis again attacked the Turks, but his efforts were useless, and he lost some of his best vessels, and was forced by the Turcise to the aid of the large Turkish men of war. The preparations for the general assault being finished, those able to bear arms resolved to make a sally, to force their way through the ranks of the Arabs, and to revenge, if possible, the women and children whom they abandoned to death. About 2000 were equipped to make the sally, leaving about 100 in a fortified house. On the 23d, at night, the desperate took place, and at the same moment the frightful volcano blew up the population, reduced to 5000 souls. The Turks, who knew the project, resisted the sally with great force, and defeated it, killing nearly a half of the sacred battalion. The fugitives fled to the mountain. The next day the heroic town was entered by the Turcise who found only the ruins and dead bodies. After a resistance during the day, the garrison in the fortified house blew themselves up, exhausted as they were by fatigue and hunger.

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Greek Youth.—By the brig *Romulus*, at this port from Smyrna, three Greek youth came passengers to receive an English education in this country. Their names are Gregory Perdicari, Nicolas Prassas, and Nicolas Vissapoulo. These young men are exceedingly intelligent and interesting, but neither of them can yet speak English.

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Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has arrived in this city from New York, on a visit to his friends, and has taken lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House.

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Literary.—Messrs. Carey and Lea have now in press, a very curious book, containing an account of the whole internal navigation of the U. States, giving a full account of 102 canals! made, making, projected!—to be accompanied with maps showing routes.

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New Paper.—A weekly newspaper is about to be published in this city, by Elnathan W. Reinhardt, titled the *North American Democrat*—devoted to "genuine principles of the Old Republican Party," to the support of Andrew Jackson for the next presidency."

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The *New Hampshire Repository*, published at Concord, and the *New England Observer*, published at Keene, are hereafter to be united and published at Concord under the superintendence of Mr. Putnam, editor of the *Observer*.

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Brig *Marie Cypre* from Boston, was struck with lightning at Mobile on the 23d ult. The frigate descended and killed, instantaneously, a seaman at the gangway. (This vessel was not injured.)

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